Half-chackram embossed covers were introduced and the introduction of the four cash service stamps was sanctioned. The receipts of the Anchal Department amounted to Rs. 1,89,954, while the cost of working the department was Rs. 1,74,849. It will be thus seen that the department is now more than self-supporting.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

34. **Vaccination.**—The total number of vaccinations performed during the year fell from 2,40,313 to 2,19,631, of which as many as 1,92,005 were primary vaccinations. The number of cases verified by the inspecting staff also fell from 81,113 to 61,198; but in this case the fall was only nominal, as the cases vaccinated in the presence of the inspecting officers were left out of account. The number of infants successfully vaccinated rose from 9,589 to 12,648. Vaccination is now compulsory in seven municipal towns. The question of introducing compulsory vaccination in some more towns is under the consideration of the Government.

35. **Town Improvement Committees.**— The number of towns constituted under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation remained the same, *viz.*, 19. The rate-payers of the towns of Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Shencottah and Kayankulam continued to enjoy the privilege of electing all the non-official members of those Committees. The administration of the town of Alleppey under its non-official President was highly satisfactory. The question of appointing non-official Presidents to some other towns is engaging the attention of Government. The Committees began with a balance of Rs. 49,218, and their collections rose from Rs. 80,224 to Rs. 93,997. Including the Government grant of Rs. 45,338, the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 1,88,553, of which a sum of Rs. 1,29,265 was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 59,288 at the close of the year. The Government are watching the working of these Committees with interest, and where necessary, they will have no objection to granting additional powers to the Committees.

EDUCATION.

36. **Statistics.**—Including unrecognised schools, the total number of educational institutions in the State during 1090 was 3,243 and their strength 3,06,753. The percentage of pupils in all denominations of schools to the total population was 8·9 and to the number of children of school-going age 59·6. There was on an average one recognised school for every 3·5 square miles of the area and for every 1,684 persons of the population of the State. 73·2 per cent of the boys and 29 per cent of the girls of school-going age were under instruction in recognised schools. Devicolam is the only taluk with less than 30 per cent of its children of school-going age attending school, while Tiruvalla, which takes the second rank among the taluks of the State in point of population, shows the greatest progress, with 99·8 per cent of its children of school-going age attending recognised schools. In this connection, it will be of interest to you to know that the last Administration Report of Baroda states that "Travancore deservedly represents the highest water-mark yet obtained in India by the voluntary principle in education."

37. **Personnel.**—In the place of Dr. Bishop, who proceeded to England on leave preparatory to retirement, Mr. L. C. Hodgson was appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction, and in place of Mr. Hodgson, Mr. A. R. Rajaraja Varma was appointed to act as the Principal of His Highness the Maha Raja's College. The status of Mr. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Personal Assistant to the Director, was raised and he was appointed Deputy Director of Public Instruction. The Deputy Director is expected to devote special attention to the development and improvement of elementary education. Occasion was taken by this appointment, to reduce the ranges of elementary schools from three to two, temporarily. Mr. B. Walker, M. A., was appointed Additional Professor of English in His Highness the Maha Raja's College, but he has not yet joined duty. Dr. S. G. Barker, appointed Vice-Principal of the Training College, entered on his duties about the middle of 1090.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

38. **Secondary Education.**— The total number of recognised secondary schools rose from 76 to 79 and their strength from 17,056 to 18,840. Of these schools, 66 were for boys and 13 for girls. There was a gradual increase in the strength of the higher grade classes of secondary schools for girls. The staffing of the secondary schools wholly with graduates was found to be unnecessary, and accordingly undergraduate teachers were substituted in the first three classes of those schools. Government are glad to note that this arrangement has conduced to both efficiency and economy. The report of the Committee appointed for considering the institution of a Provident Fund for the benefit of teachers in private recognised schools was received and published for information and remarks. The Director, who was asked to confer with the managers of private schools on the subject, has submitted his proposals. The scheme is under the consideration of the Government.

39. **Elementary Education.**—The number of elementary schools rose from 1,657 to 1,917 and their strength from 2,06,303 to 2,43,604, the percentage of increase under the latter head during 1090 being 18·1, against 9·5 in 1089. The rise in strength was noticeable in all the classes, and more particularly in Class I, in which the percentage of increase was 17·7. The course of training for the Lower Grade Teachers' Certificate was reduced from two years to one year, and arrangements were made for the admission of the maximum number of students in the training schools. The old Vernacular Higher Examination was revived in a modified form, as a departmental test for teachers employed in recognised schools. A special departmental examination of the same standard as the Sastri Test of the Sanskrit College was held for selecting qualified hands for appointment as Sanskrit munshis in higher grade elementary schools. To relieve the congestion in the lower classes of higher grade elementary schools, 111 new schools, under the designation of "Relief Schools", were opened during the year. The Government note with pleasure the warm interest that the people take in the progress of education and the readiness with which they co-operate with the department in the matter of providing the necessary sites and buildings for schools. Additional facilities were afforded for Tamil instruction in Tovala, Agastisvaram and Shencottah, where Tamil is the spoken language.

40. **Special Education.**—The total number of lower grade training schools in the State was 13, of which 10 were departmental. Their total strength rose from 223 to 335. The number of recognised technical schools rose from 15 to 16 and their strength from 670 to 876. Revised rules for the working of the School of Arts, Trivandrum, were sanctioned. The strength of the school for the Malayala Brahmans at Kulakada rose from 64 to 67. The boys of the Reformatory were taught printing and drawing. Three of the inmates of this institution were sent up for the Madras Government Technical Examination in drawing in the intermediate grade and eight in the elementary grade.

41. **Technical Scholarships.**—Government have sanctioned the institution of scholarships for the study of industrial and technical subjects in foreign countries. It is proposed to ear-mark an allotment of Rs. 15,000 per annum for a period of five years from 1091 for this purpose. The object of this scheme is to improve the industries and develop the resources of the State. The scholarships are intended to be in the nature of loans, a moiety of which the holders will be called upon to refund in moderate instalments after their return. The details of the scheme are now under the consideration of the Government.

42. **Grants-in-aid.**—The Government are devoting special attention to the encouragement of private agencies in the field of education. Grants were given to a large number of private schools during 1090. The date for the receipt of applications for grant-in-aid was changed from the 1st February to the 1st June to enable managers to secure grants from the date of the opening of their schools. The number of private aided schools rose from 863 to 870, the annual rate of grant per institution rising from Rs. 190 to Rs. 218. The Government recognise the desirability of leaving secondary education in a very large measure to voluntary effort and will afford every encouragement to private agencies in the direction of opening more secondary schools.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

43. **Class Education.**—The policy of throwing open departmental schools to all classes of His Highness' subjects was steadily persisted in. In some localities it was found that the opening of special schools for the backward classes was necessary, and six such schools were started during the year. Managers of private schools were encouraged, by means of liberal concessions, to open and maintain more schools for the education of such classes. Special attention was bestowed on the education of Mahomedans. As a result of a conference of the Director of Public Instruction with the leading representatives of that community, as many as 74 local committees have been organised, to induce Mahomedan pupils to attend in larger numbers, to open special schools for Mahomedans in important centres and to generally co-operate with the department in the work of the spread of education in that community. Arabic munshis were appointed in 10 elementary schools. Education among the Mahomedans and the Pulayas made considerable progress during 1090.

44. **Expenditure.**—The gross expenditure on education rose from Rs. 15,89,080 to Rs. 18,53,540 or by 16·6 per cent. The percentage of expenditure to the total revenue of the State was 12·4. The net expenditure stood at Rs. 14,66,619. The net expenditure on elementary education, exclusive of the cost of the controlling agency, was 63·1 per cent of the total net expenditure on the department. The question of the needlessly heavy expenditure on school-buildings has already engaged the attention of the Government and a comparatively cheap standard plan has been sanctioned for the construction of higher grade elementary schools. As hitherto, it will be the paramount duty of the Government in future to devote their special attention to the advancement of elementary education.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

45. **Devaswoms.**—A conference with the Dewan Peishkars was held at the beginning of 1090 to consider further details regarding the revision of the *pathivus* of the Major Devaswoms, and in accordance with the general plan settled at that conference, revised statements of the *pathivus* of two important Devaswoms were called for from each of the four Divisions. The revised *pathivus* of three Devaswoms, *viz.*, Varkala, Valia Chala and Ambalapuzha, have now come into operation, and in revising them, the principles enunciated in G. O. No. D. 4905, dated the 25th October 1912, have been carefully followed. As the result of careful scrutiny exercised in the revision of *pathivus*, it has been found possible to curtail the expenditure on account of the above Devaswoms to an appreciable extent. The detailed inspection of these Minor Devaswoms was completed during the year, in all the taluks of the State except Vaikam. The total receipts rose from Rs. 4,43,146 to Rs. 4,95,361, while the total expenditure fell from Rs. 11,56,256 to Rs. 11,46,423.

46. **Charities.**—The total number of mofussil Oottupuras fell from 33 to 30. The scale of expenditure in all those Oottupuras, except those of the Padmanabhapuram Division, was reduced, resulting in a permanent annual saving of Rs. 4,307 to the Government. The actual expenditure on mofussil Oottupuras was Rs. 79,646 against Rs. 85,569 in 1089, while the total expenditure on State Charities fell from Rs. 3,62,117 to Rs. 3,30,692.

MISCELLANEOUS.

47. **Geology.**—Orders were passed reducing the number of State Geologists from two to one.

48. **Press Room.**—I am glad to note that the Press Room opened in the Huzur Office is being utilised."

V. After the Address in English was read, copies of the Address, of the Administration Report for 1090 M. E., of the Memoranda of Subjects, and of the Report on the Administration of the Agriculture and Fisheries Department for 1090 M. E., in English and in Malayalam, were distributed among the Members.

The Assembly adjourned at 1-30 P. M. to meet again the next day at 11-30 A. M.

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